

## R E M A R K S

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected the claims under 35 USC §102 and 35 USC §103. Formal drawings are submitted and the specification has been amended in response to the objection to the drawings. In addition, the specification has been amended to correct typographical errors and include application numbers. In addition, claims 49, 50, 69, and 70 have been objected to. The claims have been amended to further clarify the subject matter regarded as the invention and to correct minor typographical errors. Claim 14 has been cancelled. The claim amendments are not be construed as an acquiescence to the claim rejections. The rejections are fully traversed below.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested based on the following remarks.

### REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §102

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-22, 24-30, 33, 35, 36-40, 59-62, 66-71, and 74-77 under 35 USC §102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0038217 to Young ('Young' hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

Claim 1, as amended, recites:

“A method of monitoring data in a monitoring system, comprising:  
obtaining a set of one or more events;  
configuring the monitoring system for modifying data to identify one or more of the set of events such that the modified data indicates one or more values of the data to be monitored in association with the set of events; and  
monitoring the modified data to detect one or more of the set of events.”

Young fails to disclose or suggest “configuring the monitoring system for modifying data to identify one or more of the set of events such that the modified data indicates one or more values of the data to be monitored in association with the set of events,” and therefore fails to disclose or suggest “monitoring the modified data to detect one or more of the set of events.” In other words, the data in Young is not modified to indicate one or more values of the data to be monitored in association with a set of events. While the Examiner has indicated that Young discloses “monitoring the modified (i.e., flagged data to detect one or more of the set of events,” Applicant was unable to locate such a reference in Young. The Examiner refers to paragraphs [0005] and [0068-0073]. However, it appears that Young describes transmitting a business event message including business data describing the business event. However, the business event message of Young is sent after the business event has been detected. In contrast, the invention of claim 1 modifies data in order to enable various business events to be monitored and detected (e.g., by monitoring the modified data ). Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that Young fails to anticipate the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are patentable over Young.

With respect to claim 61, the claim recites:

“A method of configuring a monitoring system for monitoring data in accordance with one or more conditions, comprising:  
receiving a selection of a condition for which satisfaction is to be detected;

receiving a selection of one or more events for which the condition is to be satisfied; and associating the selected condition with the one or more selected events, thereby enabling satisfaction of the selected condition with respect to the one or more selected events to be detected during monitoring of data identifying a plurality of events.”

Young fails to disclose a method of configuring a monitoring system as claimed in claim 61. The Examiner asserts that “[i]t is considered inherent that the computer has a corresponding processor and memory in order to perform the execution of the computer-readable program. It is also considered inherent that in order for the conditions, events, attributes, values, metrics, etc., to be accepted by the user of the program and/or stored into the associated components, the monitoring system must receive these initial values, thereby being “configured.” However, Applicant respectfully traverses these assertions. In fact, such user-selections are neither disclosed nor suggested by Young. On the contrary, Young fails to disclose or suggest the selection of a condition and selection of an event to be associated with one another. Claims 62-77 depend from claim 61 and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. In addition, Young fails to disclose or suggest particular condition types such as those claimed in the dependent claims. For instance, Young fails to disclose or suggest relating two specific events through the use of a condition, such as a cancel-by paired event condition indicating that a first one of the events is to be canceled upon detection of a second one of the events, as recited in claim 72.

In addition, claim 69, as amended, recites:

“The method as recited in claim 61, wherein the condition is a follow-by paired event indicating a first one of the events is to be followed by a non-occurrence of a second one of the events.”

Young fails to disclose or suggest that a first event is to be followed by a non-occurrence of a second event. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 69 is patentable over the cited art.

The dependent claims depend from one of the independent claims and are therefore patentable over the cited art for at least the same reasons. However, the dependent claims recite additional limitations that further distinguish them from the cited references. Hence, it is submitted that the dependent claims are patentable over the cited art. The additional limitations recited in the independent claims or the dependent claims are not further discussed as the above discussed limitations are clearly sufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited art. Thus, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of the claims under 35 USC §102.

### **REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §103**

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 23, 34, 41-53, 57, 58, 63, 64, and 65 under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Young in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,555,346 to Gross ('Gross hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

As described above, Young fails to disclose or suggest modifying data to identify one or more events such that the modified data indicates one or more values of the data to be monitored in association with the events. Gross fails to cure the deficiencies of Young.

Gross discloses an event-driven rule-based messaging system. While Gross does disclose event types, Gross fails to disclose condition types such as those claimed. Moreover, while Gross discloses events and timed events that occur periodically (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly), Gross fails to disclose or suggest a condition type indicating that a specified event is to occur a

single time or a specified number of times in order to satisfy a particular condition. Accordingly, Gross fails to disclose a single occurrence condition type or a multiple occurrence condition type. In fact, through the use of a timer, Gross teaches away from specifying a number of times a particular event is to occur. Therefore, the combination of the cited references would fail to achieve the desired result. Applicant therefore respectfully submits that the claims are therefore allowable over Young in view of Gross.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 31 and 32 under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Young in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,094,681 to Shaffer ('Shaffer hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

As described above, Young fails to disclose or suggest modifying data to identify one or more events such that the modified data indicates one or more values of the data to be monitored in association with the events. Shaffer fails to cure the deficiencies of Young.

Shaffer discloses an apparatus and method for automated event notification. See title. While Shaffer does disclose using a data filter, the data filter is used to detect an indication of a predetermined event within the data. See Abstract. In other words, the data filter is used to detect an event, rather than used to filter data that has already been determined to be relevant to a particular event or set of events as claimed. Accordingly, Shaffer teaches away from the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are patentable over Young in view of Shaffer.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 72 and 73 under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Young in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,381,580 to Levinson ('Levinson hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

As indicated by the Examiner, Young does not specifically disclose that event conditions be related as “cancel-by” event conditions wherein upon the detection of a first event, a second event is cancelled. The Examiner seeks to cure the deficiencies of Young with Levinson.

Levinson teaches an automatic planning and cueing system and method. Levinson discloses a method for automatically planning a series of events into a plan, in which when an unexpected event has occurred, the plan of the user is changed automatically in response to the unexpected event so that the unexpected event is added into the plan with minimal disruption to the plan. See Levinson, col. 4, lines 43-56. For instance, in the event a task is delayed due to an unexpected event, such as a phone call, a task with the lowest priority or lowest reward may be canceled to accommodate the delay of the user's plan. See col. 9, lines 50-53. In addition, floating tasks may be scheduled by the planner according to the time available in a day. For example, a floating task may be initially scheduled for 10 am. Then an unexpected event occurs and the user is going to be busy from 10 AM to 11 AM so the planner may reschedule the floating task to 3 PM.

While Levinson discloses rescheduling “unexpected” events, Levinson fails to disclose or suggest pairing two specific events using a cancel-by paired event condition indicating that a first one of the events is to be canceled upon detection of a second one of the events, as recited in claim 72. Moreover, Levinson fails to disclose or suggest canceling the first event upon detection of the second event within a specified period of time of the first one of the events. Rather, Levinson teaches rescheduling as a result of “unexpected” events in general, and therefore teaches away from pairing two specific events in a specific condition. Moreover, combining the cited references would fail to achieve the desired result, which is to provide for

specific results if two specific conditions occur (e.g., canceling re-delivery of an order if the order has been received). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 72 and 73 are patentable over the cited art.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 54-56 under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Young in view of Gross and further in view of Levinson. This rejection is fully traversed below.

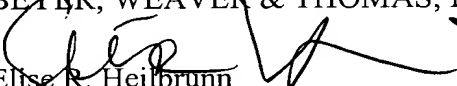
As stated above, neither Young nor Gross specifically disclose that event conditions be related as “cancel-by” event conditions wherein upon the detection of the first event, a second event is cancelled. The Examiner seeks to cure the deficiencies of Young and Gross with Levinson.

As discussed above with reference to claims 72 and 73, the claimed invention relates two specific events to one another through the use of an event condition. For instance, upon occurrence of an order receipt, the order is to be transmitted (e.g., within 2 days of receipt of the order). In contrast, Levinson merely provides for rescheduling as a result of an unexpected event. As such, the combination of the cited references would fail to achieve the desired result (e.g., coordinating two specific events in a specific manner). Moreover, the present invention provides for two events which are not necessarily “unexpected.” For instance, the present invention can initiate a fire alarm event in response to a detection of smoke event. As another example, the present invention can cancel a call to the fire department in response to detection of a false alarm. In other words, the present invention can couple two very specific events to achieve a very specific result. Levinson merely reschedules one event in order to accommodate

an unexpected event. Levinson fails to disclose or suggest pairing two specific events. As such, Levinson teaches away from the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 54-56 are patentable over the cited art.

If there are any issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through either a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Applicants hereby petition for an extension of time which may be required to maintain the pendency of this case, and any required fee for such extension or any further fee required in connection with the filing of this Amendment is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0388 (Order No. VIGIP002).

Respectfully submitted,  
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